

33. BENIGN TUMORS OF THE LIVER: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT MANAGEMENT

Cojocaru Marcela

Academic adviser: Hotineanu Vladimir, M.D., Ph.D., Correspondent Member of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova; Cazac Anatol M.D., Ph.D., Associate Researcher, Scientific Research Laboratory "Reconstructive Surgery of The Digestive Tract", State Medical and Pharmaceutical University „Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Many benign liver lesions are an incidental finding in patients with no specific symptoms. However, in patients who are evaluated because of upper abdominal complaints, another difficulty is to make sure that the benign liver tumor and not the associated condition is indeed responsible for the symptoms. There is a bad correlation between a liver tumor and complaints and any benign tumor <5 cm is unlikely to be symptomatic. To perform a retrospective analysis of clinical material to develop optimal diagnostic and therapeutic tactics for patients with benign liver tumors and assessing postoperative outcomes.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted on a group of 39 patients with benign liver tumors who were hospitalized in Republican Clinical Hospital, Department of Hepato-biliary-pancreatic Surgery. The patients have been examined for diagnosis and surgical treatment.

Results: Benign liver tumors most commonly affect women to men (ratio of 3:1), which is possible due to the use of oral contraceptives, most lesions being detected between 41-50 and 61-70 years old. In the series of 39 patients, 30 were hemangiomas, 6 adenomas and 3 focal nodular hyperplasia. The complaints were grouped in 3 syndromes: the dolor syndrome (61%), dyspeptic syndrome (26%) and asthenia (13%). This feature reflects benign liver tumors to appear asymptomatic. All patients were investigated at US, CT or MRI, CT being the most specific method. The most common location is in V-VII segments, corresponding to the right hepatic lobe. Predominate large tumors (> 10 cm). Changes in peripheral blood like anemia, thrombocytopenia, accelerated ESR are minimal. Tumor markers (CA 19-9, CEA, AFP) were elevated in only 5(13%) of 39 patients. Surgical treatment: 28 enucleations, 8 atypical resections, 3 anatomical resections. Prevalence of enucleation directly reflects predominance of hemangiomas. Postoperative complications were minimal with zero mortality.

Conclusion: Benign tumors usually are asymptomatic, symptoms are more likely with large lesions, but a well-established diagnosis tactic includes US, CT and MRI. The treatment management is individual and depends on location, size of tumors and patients complaints. When surgery is not indicated, patients should be periodically evaluated by US and CT.

Keywords: benign liver tumor, hemangioma, hepatic resection

34. CANCER OF THE COLON. CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Covalciuc Dmitri

Academic adviser: Valentin Bendelic, M.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Colon cancer is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the world with a significant impact on the medical, social and economic field. In developed countries, affecting 1 in 20 people, and in Europe every second death from cancer is the colon cancer. In Moldova, in 2001 the incidence of colon cancer was 18.8% (primary patients 816) mortality being 16% (300 patients).

Purpose and Objectives: Studying and determining optimal methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients in the examined group. Identify the relationship of patient age, sex, origin and geographical location.

Materials and Methods: In the research were examined 40 patients with clinical diagnosis: colon cancer. Clinical and statistical documentation was based on clinical observation data sheets, protocols operative imaging materials and histopathological results in the archive Republican Clinical Hospital.

Results: In the year 2010, the total number of patients operated on in the Department colorectal of the Republican Clinical Hospital was 850, of which 40 patients with colon cancer. The